

FAA Integrated Airport System and U.S. DOD:

- Over 100 million SY of heavy load concrete airfield pavements
- Greater than 13inches thickness
- Over 35 years old
- Needs major rehabilitation < 10 years

Concrete pavement restoration (CPR) procedures:

- Increasingly Costly and Less Effective
- Resulting Condition: Fair to Good
- Pavement Ratings Continue to Drop
- Major Rehabilitation Required/CPR not Effective

In the Past: HMA Overlays Used to Rehabilitate!

• Short Term Relief from Crack Maintenance



- Thermal Expansion Causes Reflective Cracks
- Reflective Cracks Occur as a Function of:
 - Slab Length
 - Thickness of the HMA Overlay
 - Daily and Seasonal Temperature Differentials
- Reflective Cracks Always Occur!



There is a Solution!

RUBBLIZING...

Rubblization Process:

- Complete destruction of any slab action
- De-bonds concrete-to-steel in reinforced concrete
- Reduces concrete to an in-place crushed base
- Eliminates inherent distresses
 - Reflective cracking
 - D-cracking
 - Alkali silica reaction, slab rocking, curling, etc. 6

State DOT's Adopt Rubblizing

AS

Choice Concrete Rehabilitating Technique 1990's

- From 1994 2003, Over 50 million SY Rubblized
- Most Between 8-12 Inches Thickness HOWEVER

Recent Equipment/Process Developments

- Demonstrated Success for Heavy Duty Concrete
- Up to 26 Inches @ Wright-Patterson AFB, OH
 - @ Sefridge ANGB, MI

It is Economical...

- None of Existing System is Siscarded
 - Existing Layers Remain to Serve as Structural Layers
- No Hauling or Disposal Costs
- Expedites by Minimizing Weather Delays
 - Subgrade Not Exposed to Elements/Saturated

And Environmentally Friendly

- Saves Natural Resources
 - Reduced Need for New Virgin Aggregates
- Reduces Air Pollution (truck exhausts & fugitive dust) from Removal
- Saves Landfill Space

Two Primary Types of Rubblizing Equipment

Resonant Breaker at WPAFB

Multi-Head Breaker at Selfridge ANGB

Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio

- 40 year old heavy load concrete parking aprons
- The first apron reconstructed in 2000
 - Removal done in a traditional manner
 - massive lifting effort
 - costly and time consuming
 - taking more than three (3) months.
- The second parking ramp was scheduled for reconstruction in the summer of 2002.



Test pits confirm:

- Complete slab destruction
- Complete de-bonding of steel (if present) in outside panels
- Particle size distribution
 - Max size < 30 cm (12in)

Rubblization at WPAFB:

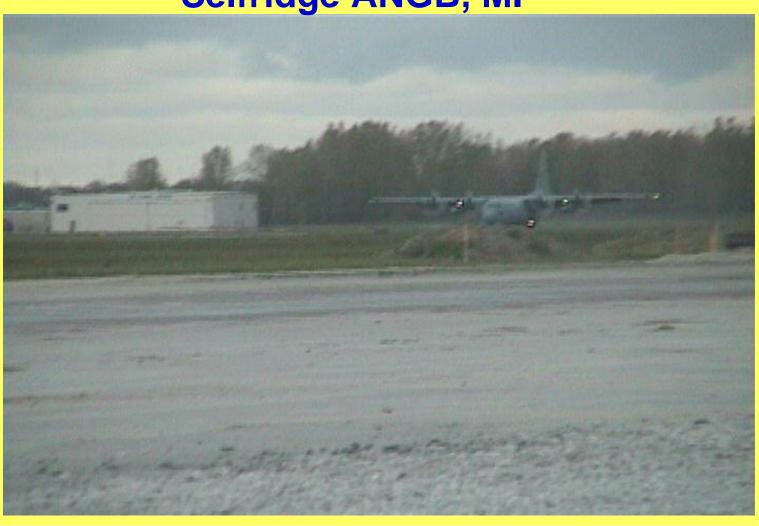


Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio

Project was designed for removal and replacement

- Inspection of the rubblized material prior to removal:
 - •Rubblized pcc a high quality base material
 - Rolling would prep and ready for an overlay
- Rubblization provided information on:
 - Benefits for fast, economical removal
 - Proof that process viable on thick concrete

Selfridge ANGB, MI



Selfridge ANGB, Michigan

- Five military branches of service
- Main heavy load R/W was 9,000-foot with 22 inches of NRCP
- To minimize disruption to overall base operations:
 - A taxiway used as temporary runway
 - Old pavement was rubblized and left in place as new base
- Runway was turned over to the contractor on April 1st, 2002
 - Back in service on September 15th
 - Faced \$15,000/day liquidated damages

Selfridge ANGB, Michigan

- May, 2002, 95,000 SY concrete runway was rubblized in sixteen (16) days.
- The rubblizing specification required that a minimum of 75% of the broken concrete particles not exceed
 - 3 inches at the surface
 - 9 inches in top half of the pavement
 - 15 inches in bottom half of the pavement

Multi-Head Breaker



Extremely thick PCCP > 50cm (20inches)

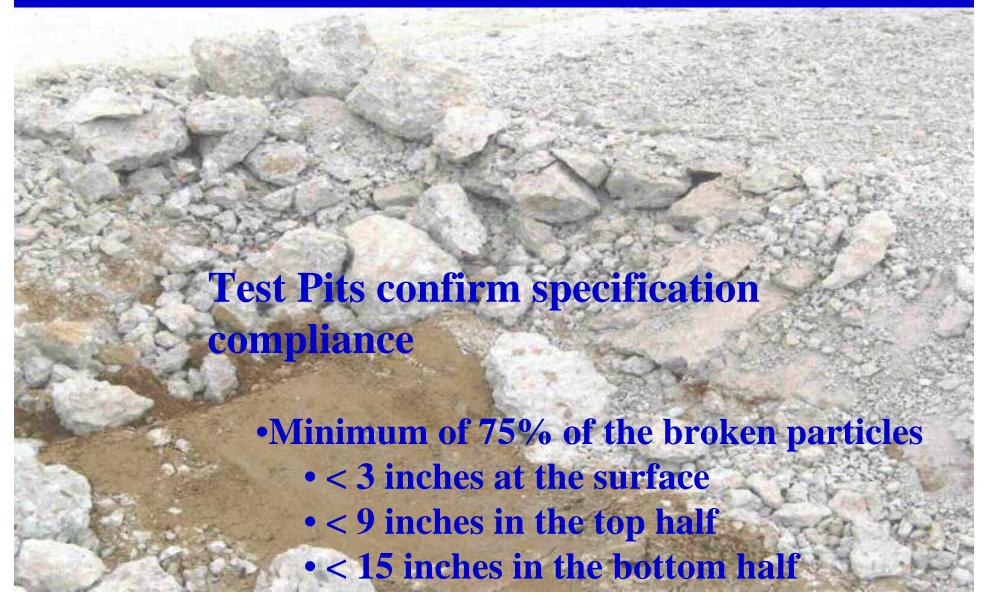
- May have been built in two separate layers or lifts.
- Shear plane absorbs some of the breaking force
- May need to be pre-broken

Drop or guillotine style hammer may be used

- Insure adequate slab destruction through out
- Specification compliance
- Expedite the rubblization process

Guillotine Breaker





After rubblizing with Multiple-Head Breaker

- Prepare surface for HMA overlay
- Roll with two passes of a special "Z" grid roller
 - weighing approximately 23,000 kg (25 tons)
 - to provide a uniform surface
 - to reduce the size of the surface pieces
- Followed by a 22,680kg (25ton) pneumatic-tired roller for final densification and alignment of fractured pieces





22,680kg (25ton) pneumatic-tired roller

- •final densification
- alignment of fractured pieces

Procedural steps in the rubblization technique:

- Mill and Remove Any Existing Asphalt
 - Install Side and Underdrain Drain System
 - Isolate Any Adjacent Sections with Full-Depth Sawcut
- Rubblize the Concrete Pavement
- Cut Off and Remove Any Exposed Steel Reinforcement
- Remove Exposed or Excess Joint Sealing Material
- Roll the Rubblized layer to prepare for the new overlay
- Remove and Patch Any Soft Areas
- Place Asphalt HMA overlay
- Adjust Shoulders grades & Ramps as necessary

Rubblization Specifications:

- Performance based specifications
- Acceptable types of breakers
- Types of Rollers
- Particle Size
- •Distribution throughout the Pavement
- Should not specific equipment or methods

Both Machines are effective but operate in completely different modes

- Resonant breaker: high frequency, low amplitude process
 - Breaking unit produces 3/4 inch amplitude impacts
 - Frequency of 44 per second (hertz)
 - Through a massive steel beam with a foot attached
- Multiple-head breaker: low frequency, high amplitude process
 - Eight pairs of 1200 lbs hammers raised to a height of 0-60 inches
 - Impact the pavement between 30-35 (.5 hertz) times per minute
- Research underway to determine if difference between the two process and their effect on:
 - the underlying subgrade integrity
 - layer permeability
 - effective modulus of the rubblized material

Cost Comparisons:

- •Remove/replace verses Rubblize/overlay
 - No valid comparisons
 - •All lump sum contracts no unit prices
- •Competitive bids on major highway projects shows rubblization/overlay:
 - •50% cheaper than remove/replace with HMA
 - •60% cheaper than remove/replace with PCC

Summary and Conclusions:

- New Generation of Pavement Breakers and Procedures:
 - Rubblization effective for HLAF pavements up to 26 inches thick
 - Adds to the design engineer's arsenal of rehabilitation techniques
- Proven to be effective and requires no further reflective crack control
- Economical
- Environmentally friendly
- Eliminates costly and time-consuming total reconstruction
- Reduces Pavement Closing Time
- Allows Immediate Opening to Traffic
- When needed, facilitates removal of PCC
- Minimizes overall disruption to Users

Thank You!

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